THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 6 JUNE, 1837. [NO. 9401.

FOR LONDON.—The ship *Madras*, of 600 Tons, QUINTON, Commander; daily expected and will have early despatch.—Has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 5th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new ship *Jessie Logan*, of 700 Tons, J. McWHIRTER, Commander; daily expected and will have early despatch.—This ship has very spacious accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 5th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British built Barque *John Stamp*, of 400 Tons, *H. Payn* Commander, will be despatched about 20th Instant, for Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 6th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,
Rampart Row, 6th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Brig Rapid, 240 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodation for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. *Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 6th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship RANGER, *Richard Ainley*, Commander; burthen per Register 516 Tons, will be dispatched about the middle of June. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations,—apply to GEORGE S. KING,—Bombay, 6th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing Ship MALABAR, 700 tons, *E. Southward*, Commander, has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Passage, apply to Messrs REMINGTON AND Co.
Bombay, 6th. June, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The *Briton*, Captain *Neale*, to sail 11th inst.—Apply to Messrs. *W. Nicol, and Co*—Rampart Row, 6th June, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The new British Built Ship "*Argyll*" 400 Tons *John McDonnald*, Commander, will have immediate dispatch, for freight or passage apply to.

FERGUSON TURNER AND Co.
Bombay, 6th June 1834.

FOR CHINA.—The new SHIP GREAT HARWOOD of 430 Tons, Register, *Wm. McGowan*, commander, having greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch, for Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY. AND Co.
Rampart Row, 6th June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Edinburgh*, Captain *Marshall, H. C. S*, to sail about 1st July. For Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart Row, 6th June, 1837.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN, OPIUM ONLY.—By the fast sailing *Clipper Ardasier, Captain McIntyre* has arrived from china in 47 days by the Southern passage and will be dispatched to Lintin about the 18th instant. Apply to *Cursetjee Cowasjee* at his office, in Dady's Buildings.—Bombay 6th June, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—For Opium only, per good ship *Charles Grant*, Capt. PITCAIRNE, to sail on or before the 11th Instant. Apply to *Cursettjee Cowasjee* at his Office in Dady's Building.—Bombay, 6th June, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY.—The *Mary Dugdale*, Captain *Harrison*, will be despatched for China 11th inst.—Apply to Messrs. *W. Nicol, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 6th June, 1837.

FOR CHARTER.—The fast sailing Brig "*Corsair*" *J. H. Porter*, Commander. Apply to Messrs *William Nicol & Co.*—Rampart Row 5th June, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|½d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Bombay, 6th June, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels: procuring immediate return [illegible] native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

SALE BY AUCTION,—To-Morrow the 7th Inst, at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith*, and Co., will submit for sale by public auction, at their rooms, an extensive, and varied assortment of property, comprizing piece Goods, Long Cloths and Jacconets, Damaged Cotton Twist Pieces of Velvet, Bengal Table Cloths, and Napkins. An Invoice of "Brown's' Saddlery, Consisting of plain and shafted Hunting and Ladys Saddles and Bridles, Horse Clothing, Hunting, and Riding Whips, Weymouth Bridles &c. &c., also Glass Phials, Violins, Cotton Socks, very elegant, 5 light Girandoles, Accordions, Morocco Leather, Crown Glass of various dimensions, a quantity of Welch Slates of sizes an Invoice of Stationary, consisting of Letter and Foolscap Paper of sorts, Quills, Inkpowder, India Rubber, Wafers, Blacklead Pencils, Blotting paper &c., also a small invoice of Coachmaker's Colours and varnish imported per *Buckinghamshire*, slightly damaged, a Pipe of Maderia Wine. Berkley Cheeses, and a few dozen of rejected Porter.

AT 1 P. M.

A Dennett just imported per *Buckinghamshire*, and is in a damaged state; a second hand Buggy; a high caste Mare, and Foal, A smart Poney, and any other cattle, or carriages that may offer.—Nesbitt Lane, 6th June, 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES.—Messrs. *Frith* and Co., have for sale at their Godowns, the following Wines, lately received from the above respectable House, which they can strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality vizt :—

1st Growth Claret, in Quarts ℔ doz....	Rs	36
Do....Do..... " Pints...."	"	22½
2nd....Do..Do.." Quarts...."	"	25
Superior old pale Sherry....."	"	26
Fine mellow Port, of a quality unrivall'd in this market...	"	24

Terms of sale, *Cash*, and a discount of 5 ℔ Cent allowed, where a quantity of Twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 6th June, 1837.

ALBION HOTELL.—The advertisement which appeared in this Paper relative to the disposal of *Mr. R F. Hart's*, interest in the *Albion Hotel*, is hereby annulled, and the business of that concern will be carried on as heretofore—under the personal Superintendance of *Mrs. Hart*, who trusts that her attention to the Ladies, and Gentlemen, who have honored the *Albion Hotel*, with their patronage, will continue to merit their support.—5th June, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL a small quantity of the following choice old Wines, Madeira in Hhds, quart, Casks, and 3 dozen cases, Sherry Pale and Brown, in Hhds and Port and Claret in 3 dozen cases.—Rampart Row, 6th June, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.— No XXVI. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to 30th April, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 6th June, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that *Memon Seomar Essa* hath agreed to purchase from *Ebrahim Khan bin Mahomed Khan*, *Assal oye* his wife and *Khatizaboye* his mother all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage Tenement or dwelling house situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in *Haffez Abdool Sallam* street assessed under No. 59 therefore if any person or persons, having any claim or inheritable right whatsoever thereon he she or they are hereby required to make known the same to *J. P. Larkins*, Solicitor for the said purchaser at his office in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort within 14 days from this date otherwise he she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated the 5th June 1837.

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's*.

A lower roomed house, below the Sudder Addalut at Mazagone.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in fort.—Bombay 6th June, 1837.

TO LET.—Entrance immediately *Briscoe Lodge*, Colaba, just vacated by Colonel *Baddeley* of the Bengal Army.—For particulars apply at Cowpers Cottage, directly opposite.

BOMBAY, RACES FOR 1838.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Newnham Stakes, Rupees 500 from the Fund, and two Gold Mohurs each subscription, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes: weight 8 Stone, 4 lbs. 2 miles. Entrance Rupees 100. To close on the 15th October next, on which day all horses to be named.

SECOND RACE.—A Welter of Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150—1¼ miles, 11st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders.

* THIRD RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs for all Arab horses that have never started before the 1st June 1837; and to be than named and described: two miles—weight 8 stone, 4 lbs.—Four Subscribers or no race.—Nine down, closed.

FOURTH RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 1,000 Rupees each P. P. for all Arab Galloways 13,3 and under, that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes; weight for inches, 13,3 carrying 8 stone, 12lbs.; bona fide the property of the Subscribers. 2 miles heats.—Horses to be named by the 1st May 1837.—Two Subscribers down, closed.

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 30 Gold Mohurs for all Horses that have never won: 2¼ miles 8 stone, 7 lbs. To be closed on the 1st June—No nominations transferable. Three Subscribers or no race.—Four Subscribers down, closed.

SECOND RACE.—The Byculla Club Cup, value £100, the surplus in specie, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, for all Arab Horses that have never started before the 1st December 1837; heats 1½ miles and distance.—weight 8 stone, 4 lbs.—A winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra; more than once 10 lbs. Three Subscribers or no race.

THIRD RACE.—Give and take of Rupees 600 from the Fund for all Arabs; 1½ mile, heats—14, hands, to carry 9 stone. Entrance Rupees 100.

THIRD DAY,—FRIDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 1200 given by Moosa, the horse dealer, for all Arab horses purchased from him after the 1st January 1837; 2 miles—8 stone, 4lbs.—Winners of one Race to carry 5lbs. extra, of two or more 7lbs, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each.—Two horses or no race.

SECOND RACE.—A Gold Cup, value 150 Guineas, presented by J. H. Baiabridge, Esq. on the following conditions, for all Arab Horses, bona fide property, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 each; wt. 8st. 7lbs; 2 miles.—The Cup to be the property of any Gentleman who may win it two successive seasons.

THIRD RACE.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund with a Subscription of Rupees 100 each for all Arab Horses, weight for age and inches: 14 hands and aged carrying 9 stone; 2 mile heats.

FOURTH DAY.—MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Bombay Amateur Cup, value 100 Guineas, the surplus in specie, with a Sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each, each for all Arab horses—two and a half (2½) miles; weight 8 stone 4lbs.—A winner once to carry 4lbs.—Three horses, or no race.

SECOND RACE.—The Ladies and Bachelors's Purse for all Arab Horses, Rupees 600 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber—heats 2 miles; weight 8 stone 7lbs.

THIRD RACE.—A Pony Plate of 100 Rupees from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 15 Rupees each—half mile heats; catch weights, 12 hands, 3 inches and under.

FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY,

FIRST RACE.—A Silver Cup, value 200 Guineas, presented by William Newnham Esq., on the following Conditions, for all Arab Horses. Entrance Rupees 200—3 miles; to be handicapped by the Stewards; the Cup to be the property of any Gentleman who may win it at two successive meetings.

SECOND RACE.—The Forbes Stakes of 600 Rupees from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber—Arabs to carry 9 stone; English and Cape Horses, agreeably to rule 19—3 Miles.

THIRD RACE.—A Hack Plate of Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 each—one and half mile heats.—Gentlemen Riders, 11 stone—The winner to be sold for Rupees 800, if demanded within half an hour.

FOURTH RACE.—A Hurdle Race for 250 Rupees each for all Horses once round the course, over 5 Hurdles, 4 feet high.—P: P: Gentlemen riders 11 Stone, 3 Subscribers or no race, to be closed on the 1st December next, Two Down.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY, FRIDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Forced Handicap for all Horses that have won public money during the meeting, optional to losers; Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each—2 miles.

SECOND RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, according to its condition—horses carrying 9 stone 2 miles

THIRD RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 300 from the Fund, for the beaten horses of the season, to be handicapped by the Stewards—1½ mile, and a distance, heats.—Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs.

FOURTH RACE.—A Hurdle Race 150 Rupees each Subscribers for all *Arab* Horses, one mile, over 3 Hurdles, 4 feet high.—P: P: Gentlemen riders 11 Stone, to be closed on the 1st December next, 3 Subscribers or no race. Two Down.

* A Purse of Rupees 100 for Arab horses from the Stables—the second horse receiving 25 Rupees out of it. A Purse of Rupees 100 for all country horses, the second horses, receiving 25 Rupees out it.

* *Entered for the* 50 G. M. *Sweepstakes, 1st June*, 1837.

Mr. Forrester's. G. A. H. "The Pig" 15 Hands, 7 years old.
Mr. Jersey's....G. A. H. "Buckar" 14—1½
Mr. Chifney's..W. A H. "Glaucus"
" " W. A H. "The Disowned.j'
Mr. Knight's'...C. A. H.——7 years old 14-2—½
Mr. Etrick's....G. A. H. "The Exile."
Captain Cunninghame's G. A. A. "Pretender," 6 years old; 14 Hds—3 In:
Mr. E. E. Elliot's G. A. H. Bought of Jessam Horsedealer.
Major Daly's.... G. A. G. "Little Rover."

ODDS ON THE ABOVE RACE.

6 to 1 Against "The Pig."
7 to 1 " "Buckar."
12 to 1 " "Glaucus."—Taken.
12 to 1 " "The Disowned—Taken.
10 to 1 " "Mr. Knight's Chesnut.
16 to 1 " "The "Exile."
10 to 1 " "Pretender"
10 to 1 " "Jessam."
16 to 1 " "Little Rover."—Taken.

E. A. FARQUHARSON. *Sect.*

BYCULLA STANDARD, WEIGHT FOR AGE.

3 Years	7	stone	5	lbs.
4 "	7	"	12	"
5 "	8	"	5	"
6 "	8	"	12	"
7 " and aged..	9	"		

All horses handicapped, that have never shewn to carry the maximum weight.

Extra weight, unless exceeding three pounds, need not be declared.

N. B. In case the Funds are not sufficient to cover the amount of the Plates, an equal deduction to be made.

E. A. FARQUHARSON,—*Sect*

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Rooms on Wednesdays the 31st May 1837.

The Rev. J. Wilson D. D. President in the Chair.

In conseqnence of the non-attendance of a sufficient number of Members, the ballot for the election of P. Ewart Esq., is defered till the next Meeting.

Proposed as Member.

J. M. Davies Esq., by D. Burn Esq.—Seconded by R. Smith Esq.

The following donations were then made to the Society.

By the Rev. H. Jeffreys.

"Evidence on Drunkenness before a Select Committee of the House of Commons." 1vol.

By the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

A Copy of the "Futawa Alamgeeree," in the name of the Supreme Government of India.

By the Medico, Botanical Society London.

The andress of Earl Stanhope, President of the above Society, at the Anniversary Meeting, January 1836.

By Dr. Riddle of Aurungabad thro' the Ven'ble Archdeacon T. Carr, D. D.

Copies of Armenian inscriptions found on tombs near Aurungabad.

By Capt. Cowley, 4th N. I.

10. Ancient Copper Coins.—A note on the proceeding, by A. B. Orlebar Esq., was read.

By Dr. R. Morris Esq., Secretary to the Civil Fund Office.

A report on the Provident Branch of the Civil Fund Institution—by Morgan Davies Esq.

By the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,

Journal of the above Society Number VI.

Resolved that the best thanks of the Society be conveyed to the respective donors.

Read a note from the Hon'ble J. Farish Esq., occompanying a prospectus of a work on Nepaulesse Zoology, by H. B. Hodgson Esq. of Katmando.

Read Lt. Postans' Paper, presented at last Meeting.

The President lays before the Meeting a paper entitled "description of the ruins of Goomlee in Kattywar," by Captain Le grand Jacob.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to Captain Jacob, for his very acceptable communication.

The Meeting then adjourned to Wednesday the 28th June next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I believe you would be conferring a benefit on many of your readers besides myself if you would have the goodness to publish in some early No. of the *Courier*, a full and clear statement of the charges to which a letter sent by the Steamer's Packet via Suez is subjected from the receiving party in England. I was much surprized to learn that a letter despatched by the Steam Packets in April 1836, on which the usual Steam Postage of one rupee was paid in Bombay, was charged at its destination in the North of England no less a sum than 6s. 10d. Does the postage of one rupee paid in this country carry a letter only to Suez or Alexandria, or ensure its reaching the London Post Office without further charge? if the former, what is the amount of Postage from Egypt to London, and does it make any difference, the Packet's being landed at Falmouth or being conveyed all the way by water to London? a few elucidatory remarks from your pen on these, and any other points connected with the subject will oblige.

I have &c.
QUERIST.

Mallagaum, 1st June, 1837.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. J. Watkins, 23d. Regt. N. I., from Mangalore.
Ensign A. Vaillant, 9th. Regt. N. I., from Neilgherries.

DEPARTURES.—None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 3d June, the Lady of Captain Shortt 13th Regt. of a son.

At Malligaum, on the 1st. June, the Lady of J. J. Stevens, Esq. 2 st Regt. N. I. of a daughter still born.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

June 2d. Ship Columbia, Henry Thornton, Master, from Mangalore, 18th May.

Passengers.—Officer's and Seapoy's of the 23d Regt.

Do. Brig Corsair, J. Porter, from Singapoor, 9th. April, 1837.

DEPARTURES.

3d. Barque Emily Jane, J. Randle, Master, to China.

Passenger.—1 Chinaman,

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Hulk Hastings.

Steamer Atalanta, Brig Taptee, Floating Chapel Aurora, Cutter Margaret, Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Cutter Nurbuda.

FREE TRADERS.—Briton, Vanguard, Mary Dugdale, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Richard Walker, Columbia, Slains Castle, Edinburgh, Ranger, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Northumberland, Argyle, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Great Harwood, John Stamp, Carnatic, and Columbia.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Earl of Balcarras, Glenelg, Hamudee, Kusrovie, Charles Grant, Hind, Hulbaree, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlutt Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Indian Oak and Emily, Ardaseer, and Corsair.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

STEAMER.—Indus.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 6th JUNE, 1837.

By the *Times* of the 18th February we observe that in reply to a question by Sir Robert Peel, whether any proceedings had been taken by Government, with respect to chartering Banks in the British East and West Indian Colonial possessions, Mr. P. Thomson said that a Charter had been granted by the Crown last summer, to enable a Company to establish a Bank in the West Indies, not conferring any exclusive privileges, but merely giving them power to bank so far as that Company was concerned, and that an application had also been made in the course of the summer, for a Charter for a Bank to be established in the East Indies: that he had communicated the views of the East India Company on the subject, to the President of the Board of Control, and that he had considered it desirable, before Government came to a decision on the subject, that a communication should be made to the local Government, and that till an answer was returned to that communication, no further steps would be taken by Government. From this and

from the pending investigation of the entire system of Joint Stock Banks and Banking at home, we may infer that the application for the Charter of a Bank for this Presidency will be attended with considerable delay, and very probably be the subject of a reference from the Court of Director's to this Government, notwithstanding their communication which accompanied the Draft of the Charter.

We give from the *Spectator* the condensed debate on M. S. Rice's motion, for inquiry into the system of joint stock banking, by a renewal of the Committee of the last session: and also the comments of the *Times*.

We have to inform our Correspondent Querist that the Postage paid in Bombay, on letters for overland despatch viâ Egypt, covers the charge to *Alexandria* only: for the remainder of his Queries we refer him to the *Courier* of the 8th. April last, in an answer to a nearly similar inquiry.

The Madras papers speak of the Coorg Insurrection as entirely at an end.

We extract from the *Calcutta Courier* a fair tribute to the charitable spirit of Bombay, and from the *Hurkaru* a measure of common justice to Captain Grindlay, as a well-judging, and well-meaning, and effective promoter of the general interests of overland communication, in having kept awake the attention of the people of England, to that which we shall never attain to, without continued agitation.

The monsoon, which four or five days ago appeared likely to set in at once, has cleared off, and there is a prospect of fair weather until the middle of the month. Accounts from Poonah mention that the rains had set in there.

BENGAL HURKARU.—MAY 23,

In calculating, therefore, upon the probable co-operation of the Court of Directors, in any scheme for the promotion of Steam Communication between Great Britain and India we must always bear in mind that the sole question that will be entertained in Leadenhall Street, whatever "palaveration" be held elsewhere will be "How will this effect our twenty year' lease?" To talk to the Court of eliciting the boundless resources of this inexhaustible country will only elicit from them the reply and the query following:—"The resources may be as boundless as you please and to elicit them may be as advantageous as you chuse to represent it; but if things can go on as they have done and our dividend during our term be secure, what have we to do with eliciting boundless resources, and if we unite in such an object may we not thereby risk that of which we are at present secure; that is to say our dividend or annuity and our patronage? of these we are partly secure if we are content to adopt the principle *stare super antiquas vias*. It is therefore vain and futile, or worse for men who have any experience of the springs and motives of human action to look for cordial co-operation in the promotion of Steam Navigation to India from the Court of Directors unless—and we speak with a full retrospect of the Company's Government from its commencement—unless the feelings of the British nation at large be aroused to a consideration of the vast importance of the subject and aroused to such a degree that unless the Court of Directors do manifest not a lukewarm and deceptive pretention but a direct and energetic intention to forward the great cause of Steam Communication between the two countries the pressure from without will compel Parliament that is to say the House of Commons to turn to that clause of the new Charter as it is vulgarly termed, which reserves to Parliament the right not only of reviewing and altering any particuler provision of the Act. W. 4, but of rescinding it altogether and placing the Government of India upon an entirely new footing and of remodelling it an any system which to the wisdom of Parliament shall appear better adapted for the good Government of these British territories improperly and arrogantly termed "Company's dominions." The moment that such a manifestation as this takes place on the part of the British nation we shall find that the Court of Directors will put their shoulder to the wheel—and not before and on this consideration to us this matter much revolving, it appears that the censure passed by the Bengal Steam Committee and in some measure confirmed by ourselves upon the proceedings of Captain Grindlay, may have been founded on a mistaken apprehension of the motives and object of that gentleman. He must, we think, have made up his mind that to gain the great object at all, it was necessary to rouse and awaken the British nation, and in order to effect this, that it was necessary to induce them to regard the question in its simplest form. In the prosecution of this object it appears clear, from an inspection of the columns, not only of the Metropolitan, but of the whole of the provincial periodical press, that he has exerted the most strenuous and we think may say, most successful endeavours. We scarcely turn to a file of county papers, of whatever politics, or of whatever character, from the mercantile journal that treats of market prices of manufacture and piece goods, to the agricultural periodical, whose "talk is of oxen," that we do not find the subject of India, and the means of bringing India nearer to England, handled in an earnest, if not an able manner—and we believe that all this is chiefly owing to the exertions of Captain Grindlay. He has evidently, as regards the relative position of India to England, set himself to teach the British public, the lesson which is conveyed in the words of the correspondent of the *Courier*, that is to say, that "the public has its duty as well as the Government." If he succeed in this great object, and arouse the public of Great Britain, to a sense of what is its duty to itself, and to India, we confess, on mature consideration, we shall be little inclined to reproach him, with that which in the end must prove a matter of indifference, that is to say the dispute about the port of destination; for sure are we that if Steam Navigation to India be established at all, under the authority of the British nation, it must be established on that comprehensive plan which can alone render it comprehensively beneficial to both countries. It appears to us that Captain Grindlay has been labouring very energetically to awaken the British nation to a sense of the truth of the observation conveyed to the *Courier* by his correspondent, viz. that "the public has its duty, as well as the Government." The public of England, we should hope, has by this time become fully aware of the fact that its chief duty, is to compel the Government to do its own. It has, we imagine, been sufficiently manifested, that the only means of inducing the Government to perform its duty, is derived from the pressure from without, and if we can bring that pressure to operate directly upon the House of Commons and the Military, and indirectly upon the Court of Directors, the business of Steam Navigation is done. On the inspection of home journals, which we have had an opportunity of making, since we last animadverted upon Captain Grindlay's conduct on the subject in hand, we are led to hope that he must have been actuated by good intentions, as it is impossible to deny that he has taken the most effectual means that it was possible for him to command, to excite the attention of the people of England to the vast importance of the general question of Steam Navigation with India, which he may very probably have thought could be better, or could only, be effected by generalizing the question, and divesting it of all discussions involving matter of detail. So much we have thought it but just to say, in justification of the conduct of Captain Grindlay in the matter of his Steam-Agency, in consequence of the vigorous efforts which we trace throughout the British press, as well metropolitan as provincial, and which we cannot but conclude, have arisen out of the strenuous exertions of that gentleman.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—MAY 24.

We must do the people at Bombay the justice to say that on all occasions calling for a public subscription, in matters in which their local interests or their feelings are concerned, they shew a degree of generosity and public spirit far surpassing even the City of Palaces. While a subscription approaching half a lakh is now a-days considered here a very large amount for almost any purpose, and the project of a Fever Hospital is languishing for want of an adequate endowment, we have had before us the splendid example of a subscription of three lakhs for a College at Bombay in commemoration of an illustrious Governor (Mr. Elphinstone); and now the great fire at Surat has again opened the hearts and the purses of that community. The subscriptions of Europeans alone, already advertised, amounted in the first week to about twenty-six thousand Rupees, and it is said that those of the Native population at Bombay exceed 140,000 Rupees! When have the rich natives in Calcutta done any thing at all comparable to this, in the way of charity or in support of any public object? How are we to account for so extraordinary a difference in the sum of the contributions at the two places on such occasions? As respects those of the Europeans, it is partly to be explained by the greater frequency of the calls upon individuals on this side. As respects the natives, there is no apology to be made for the selfish apathy so prevalent in Calcutta, which leaves the whole burthern of subscription on all occasions to half a dozen or a dozen liberal-minded men; while the mass stand aloof and lead the stranger to suppose, either that there is very little native wealth in Calcutta, or that there is no community of feeling—no generosity among them. At Bombay there is a large Parsee population, an active, intelligent, enterprising race, who make money fast and spend it freely and generously, whose aim in acquiring wealth is not to hoard but to enjoy, and part of whose enjoyment is the satisfaction of spreading the influence of their wealth among the community in which they live. Their example too has the best influence upon the other natives at Bombay, and no class of the society there, we believe, is open to the stigma of a sordid indifference to the claims of public charity.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 6.

JOINT STOCK BANKS AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. SPRING RICE, on Monday, moved the renewal of the Committee of last session on Joint Stock Banking. This, he said, was done in conformity with the suggestion of that Committee; which had made a valuable report, but at the same time stated that the subject had not been thoroughly investigated, and, after two days' deliberation, had decided that it was not prudent to legislate upon it until additional information had been obtained. He apprehended that occurrences during the recess had not tended to *diminish* the necessity for a renewal of the Committee. It was his intention to move, that the members of the late Committee be reappointed, with the addition of four Members for Ireland, as he proposed to extend the inquiry to that country. It would perhaps be considered desirable by some gentlemen, not to limit the inquiry of the Committee to Joint Stock Banks, but to embrace the Bank of England in its scope. Unquestionably, so far as the Bank of England was mixed up in the transactions of the Joint Stock Banks, the conduct of that institution would be investigated; but he contended, that it would be most inconvenient, and likely to frustrate the design of the Committee, if the whole subject of the currency and the Bank Charter were opened up. Mr. Rice reminded the House, that last session he had cautioned the country against confidence in the continuance of the prosperity it then enjoyed. Indeed, he had gone so far as to excite reproof from Mr. Hume. He had not, however, spoken despairingly of the prospects of the country; and was as little disposed to do so now as then; but he recommended caution to the Committee in dealing with the subject of banking. Mr. Rice concluded by moving that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act 7th George IV. for establishing Joint Stock Banks in Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. HUME declared his intention of moving an amendment on this motion, in order to give the Committee authority to inquire into the conduct of the Bank of England. He was persuaded that the difficulties in which the country was involved arose from the mismanagement of the Bank, from the deviation of that establishment from the safe rule which, Mr. Horsley Palmer informed the Charter Committee, had at length been discovered for regulating its issues. In 1825, Mr. Hume had told Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson, that the Country Banks were not to blame for the panic which ensued; and now he could prove that the embarrassment which so generally prevailed, arose from the capricious and dangerous conduct of the Bank of England. Mr. Hume dwelt at some length on the mode of management adopted by the Bank of France, which at all times discounted at four per cent., and was a commercial bank. The Bank of France did not attempt to control the currency, but was a safe establishment to which all parties with good security could apply at any time for discounts. It was mainly owing to this system, that, in spite of all the evils which France had endured from wars, invasions, resolutions, and failures of her wine and corn crops, no such panics and derangements of the currency had occurred there, as have been the source of so much suffering in England: and now, for the first time in the history of the two countries, Government securities in England, in spite of her superiority in wealth, industry, and commerce, were lower than the Franch securities. This might be traced to the misconduct of the Bank of England. Mr. Hume then referred to the operation connected with the West Indian Loan: for it was the great supply of money the Bank thereby obtained, which led it to increase the circulating medium to a dangerous extent. Within a week after the loan of fifteen millions was completed, the Bank gave notice that it would make advances on Omnium and all sorts of securities at 3½ per cent., so that holders of the Loan who took their Omnium at 3¾ discount, went to the Bank and raised cash upon it at 3½ per cent., thus pocketing ¼ per cent. on the whole operation. The bank thus got ten or twelve millions of the Loan, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer was paying interest to the slave owner until the awards could be made out and the money paid to them. The Bank at this time had an immense sum of money on hand. Its deposits were increased from 9.000,000*l.* in March 1835, to 20,000,000*l.* on the 26th of December in the same year. With this great command of money, the Bank discounted right and left to everybody on almost every description of security. In this way, they created a vast excess of currency. Gold began to leave the country: and in August last the Bank Directors began to "put on the screw," by refusing to discount bills from America. As to the conduct of the Joint Stock Banks, he read some returns to prove, that while the Bank of England was discounting to such an enormous amount, the issues of those establishments had never increased more than from 11,000,000*l.* to 12,300,000*l.*: the increase in the Bank of England issues being 7,000,000*l.* There was no doubt that public credit had been injured, but it was not injured by the Joint Stock Banks: the Bank of Eng. and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were to blame for that If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had interfered at the proper time, there would have been no necessity for raising the interest on Exchequer Bills to its present rate, by which the public would be a loser to the extent of 700,000*l.* Under these circumstances, he considered that to limit the inquiries of the Committee to the operations of the Joint Stock Banks would be futile; and he therefore moved, that the Committee should direct their inquiries to the state of banking and of the circulating medium since December 1833.

Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS seconded Mr. Hume's amendment. He contended that the derangements of the currency now and in former times, were entirely owing to the misconduct of the Bank.

Mr. ROBINSON opposed the amendment. He considered that Joint Stock Banks, which were merely banks of deposit, might be left to themselves, but that when they issued notes, they should be controlled by the Legislature. It would be very possible to derive advantage from the inquiries of the Committee if they were limited to the Joint Stock Banks; but nobody could tell when an inquiry would terminate which should embrace the whole system of banking and currency in the country; and to that extent Mr. Hume's proposal went. Besides, he did not think the Committee competent to grapple with such subject. As regarded the bill of 1812, he did not object to it, the measure for abolishing the one-pound notes was most injurious; and he thought that perhaps Parliament might deem it right to allow the reissue of notes of that denomination in England, as they now circulated in Scotland and Ireland.

Mr. GISBORNE preferred Mr. Hume's motion to Mr. Rice's; but he should move the previous question, as he utterly denied the utility of any inquiry, with a view to legislation, into the management of the Joint Stock Banks. He had most carefully read all the evidence of the Committee of last session, and he found in it no just ground of imputation on the system of joint stock banking. It should be recollected that the system was yet in its infancy; let it have time to gain experience, and let not the Legislature interfere and try to make them wise by Act of Parliament. One inch of the wisdom gained by experience was worth fifty fathom of act of Parliament wisdom. Mr. Gisborne went through the various recommendation of the Committee of last session, and contended that they were either impracticable useless, or absurd. The same gentlemen were to be reappointed, and we might expect them to recommend measures in conformity with their suggestion; and this was sufficient to satisfy him that no good would arise from a continuance of their labours It was amusing to look over the questions put by those gentlemen who were going to instruct the men of business how to manage their banking affairs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was horrified at the idea of a person in Newcastle having an agency in Cornwall, and circulating notes there. With "infantine simplicity," he seemed to think that Cornwall would be deluged with notes payable at Newcastle. Now, though the Newcastle agent would get out one five-pound note, he never would get out a second; for the person who took his five-pound note would go to a Cornwall banker to get it cashed; the banker would hand him over a slip of paper with sundry charges for commission and postages, and 4*l.* 16*s.*, instead of 5*l.* Would the Newcastle man get rid of more of his notes which were liable to such deductions? Yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer had actually hammered at this point in six different questions. Mr. Gisborne referred to the extraordinary profits of two joint stock banks, to prove that the system was good; but as to the Legislature instructing men how to work that system, was quite absurd. He should therefore move the previous question; but if his motion were rejected, he would support that of Mr. Hume; for it was most unfair to cast a stigma on the Joint Stock Banks, while the real delinquent, the Bank of England, was suffered to escape.

Mr. VILLIERS was opposed to the Parliamentary interference with the business of individuals; and was persuaded that all the nostrums of Mr. Clay and others for improving the Joint Stock Banks would fail.

Mr. WARBURTON said, that as the object of the Committee was simply inquiry, and that legislation was not proposed, Mr. Gisborne had misled the House by his speech,—which went entirely to prove the evils of legislation, not of inquiry. He considered that to extend the inquiry in the manner proposed by Mr. Hume, would create alarm - the greatest possible evil at the present time. The time would come, and shortly, when the conduct of the Bank of England must be the subject of Parliamentary inquiry; but at present he was opposed to such inquiry.

Mr. THOMAS BARING was in favour of continuing the inquiry into Joint Stock Banks, but no further. It should be remembered, that while the Bank of England was an old establishment, in which the country had confidence, the joint stock banking system was merely an experiment. With regard to the late derangement in the currency, it had been partially effected by the alteration in the Mint regulations of the United States; and it was a serious matter for consideration, whether that measure should not be counteracted by a similar one in this country. Mr. Spring Rice had congratulated himself on the warning he had given the country last session: but if he had *acted* with caution, as well as *preached* caution—if he had funded Exchequer Bills—he would have done far more service to the country.

Mr. CLAY defended the reappointment of the Committee.

Mr. PATTISON declared, that whenever Parliament should resolve to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the Bank of England, the Directors would give every information without reserve; and, he was sure, they would make good their defence against all charges.

Mr. CAYLEY was convinced, that by an alteration of the standard only could a relief from the present difficulties be obtained.

Mr. O'Connell strongly advocated inquiry; but it was absurd to exclude the Bank of England; and it was still more dangerous than absurd to do so on the ground that inquiry was dangerous. He did not blame the Bank. The Directors were like the animal dissected by Majendie, whose nose was fastened to a plank during the process: the Directors were forced to pay in gold—this was the plank to which their noses were nailed, while the public dissected them.

Mr. CRAWFORD said, that the instances cited by Mr. Gisborne to prove the success of joint stock banking, demonstrate its danger. Such enormous profits could never be made on a safe system of banking.

Mr. POULETT THOMSON supported the motion, but as a friend of the Joint Stock Banks. They had resisted the late pressure exceedingly well: and he was sure that inquire them. But if Mr. Hume's amendment were adopted, there would be an almost illimitable field of inquiry opened. Bullion, banking, currency, would all become subjects of investigation; and no practical advantage could be expected from the labours of the Committee

Sir ROBERT PEEL considered it of the utmost importance that it should be decided, without delay, whether Parliament would or would not interfere with the Joint Stock Banks. Nothing, therefore, should be done which would tend to protract the sitting of the Committee. He contended that Parliament had undoubted right to interfere. Mr. Gisborne's arguments went too far; for if all interference were absurd, there could be no reason why bank-notes of half-a-crown value should not be issued. The transactions of the Northern and Central Bank were not to be put on the same footing as a bargain between individuals about sugar or tobacco. He had not so much confidence in the wisdom of the Joint Stock Bankers as Mr. Gisborne had—

"Let, the House look at the Report of the Committee of last year. They would there see an account of a bank the directors of which had made a large dividend of profits for a course of years, and although they knew that there were a great many bad debts on the books of the company they never deducted those debts from their calculation, but made their annual dividend of profits as if those debts were *bonâ fide* assets. The facilities enjoyed by the directors of Joint Stock Banks to act in that manner were facilities granted to them by Act of Parliment; Parliament was therefore entitled to inquire into the manner in which such facilities had been used. The moment that Parliament gave to any body of persons virtually a monopoly, legal or practical, that moment Parliament acquired a right to inquire into the conduct of those by whom that monopoly was enjoyed, and to ascertain the expediency or inexpediency of its continuance. The honourable gentleman who proposed an universal inquiry into the state and conduct of the Bank of England, should recollect, that, so far as the relations between the Bank of England and Government were concerned, a laborious Parlimentary investigation had taken place three years ago, the result of which was the renewal of the Bank charter. No man now proposed that the Bank charter should be revised. Why then enter into the universal inquiry? But the House had a perfect right to see how the conduct of the Bank of England affected the particular subject which was to be submitted to the examination of the proposed Committee. It was impossible with justice to exclude from the inquiry of the Committee any relations subsisting between the Bank of England and Joint Stock Banks. If, for instance, it were alleged by the Directors of any Joint Stock Bank that the conduct of the Bank of England had been the cause of any evil which they had suffered, it would be impossible for the Committe to resist entering into an inquiry as to the relations between that Joint Stock Bank and the Bank of England. Why, the very authority given to Joint Stock Banks to pay their notes in Bank of England paper instead of gold, was a subject which (whether profitable to the Bank of England or not) could not be excluded from the investigations of the Committee. The Committee were bound to ascertain the effects of that permission; they were bound to ascertain whether it had had a tendency to diminish the evil of a crisis, or whether the evil which it created of a fluctuation in the value of money prependerated,

On these grounds, he should vote with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. WAKLEY supported Mr. Hume's amendment.

Mr. SPRING RICE quoted several passages from his speeches last session, in reply to the taunt of Mr Baring that his caution had not been sufficiently earnest. He utterly disclaimed hostility to the Joint Stock Banks in his present motion. He knew that the system guaranteed the public from loss; but he considered that it might be better regulated. He defended the inquiry on the same grounds as Sir Robert Peel.

The House divided: for the original motion, 121; against it, 42; majority, 79.—*Spectator*, *Feb.* 11.

The feeling of the City on the subject of the proposed inquiry into joint-stock banking may be very briefly stated. They would infinitely prefer the declaration of some principle as to the future management of banks to another collection of evidence similar to the last, and they are decidedly of opinion that the recent management of the Bank of England should not be left out of any form of investigation that may be resorted to. For the sake of the Bank itself, as well as the country at large, this last point is most strongly urged, for without the confidence of the monied interest it can never go on successfully or efficiently, and that this has been severely shaken, if not destroyed, by events which have recently taken place, any man can testify who has been in the habit of late of mixing in the higher commercial circles. What has occurred within the last three months in the management of joint-stock banks, whose general difficulties have been matter of public notoriety, will furnish evidence of the most useful kind, and, as the recent investigation by the Bank of England must have sifted the system to the bottom, it is hoped that the full details will be shortly submitted, through the committee, to the public, that they also may have the means of forming a judgment upon it. In the opinion of the best-informed men in the city, no public question was ever brought forward in which a speedy decision was of so much importance as in this case. Every department of trade is at this moment languishing, not for the want of demand, or propitious openings of all kinds for commercial enterprise, but literally because no certain or steady policy is pursued, or can at present even be hoped for, in the management of the currency of the country.—*Times*, *February* 8.

TIMES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Lord JOHN RUSSEEL moved on Wednesday night for the appointment of a select committee—

"To examine precedents with respect to the circulation "and publication of reports and papers printed by order "of this House, and to ascertain the law and practice of "Parliament prior to and since the order for the sale of "such papers."

This motion arises out of the case of "Stockdale v. "Hansard," in which Lord Denman, highly to his personal honour, and nobly discharging the duties of the important station he fills, made use of the following memorable words:—

"The questions which I shall leave to you upon the general issue are—first, whether the publication now complained of was made by the defendants; and, secondly, if so, whether that publication is libellous. On the third ground which has been submitted to you—namely, that this is a privileged publication—I am bound to say (as it comes before me as a question of law for my direction) I entirely disagree from the law laid down by the learned counsel" (the Attorney-General) "for the defendants. *I am not aware of the existence in this country of any body whatever which can privilege any servant of theirs to publish libels on any individual.* Whatever arrangements may be made between the House of Commons and any publishers whom they may employ, I am of opinion that the person who publishes that in his public shop, and especially for money, *which can be injurious and possibly ruinous to any one of* His Majesty's *subjects, must answer in a court of justice to that subject, if he challenges him, for that libel. I wish to say so emphatically and distinctly, because I think, if on the first opportunity that arose in a court of justice on such a question that point were to be left unsatisfactorily explained, the Judge who sat there* MIGHT BECOME AN ACCOMPLICE IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LIBERTIES OF HIS COUNTRY, AND EXPOSE EVERY INDIVIDUAL WHO LIVED IN IT TO A TYRANNY NO MAN OUGHT TO SUBMIT TO."

We have certainly no right, nor have we any inclination, to find fault with the reference of this matter to a committee of the House of Commons; but we confess that we have seen with the utmost surprise that some members of that assembly have not only disputed the law of the Chief Justice, but have even expressed an opinion that his *dictum* is an encroachment upon the privileges of the House. Now, yielding to no man in the strength and the sincerity of desire that the privileges of the Commons should flourish with vigour unimpaired, and be strenuously maintained against all encroachments from whatever quarter we nevertheless are much more jealous of the rights of the community at large than of the privileges of any body of men, however high—not that we love the Commons House of Parliament less, but that we love our country

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...spirit it is that we beseech all dispassionate men of whatever party, whether in or out of Parliament, to consider the question closely as well as calmly, and to ponder well upon the consequences that must inevitably result to the public if Lord Denman's doctrine be not held to be as sound in law as we shall have no difficulty in demonstrating that it is in justice and in reason.

A member of the House of Commons has perfect liberty of speech, subject only to the rules and orders that govern the proceedings of the House. So far as regards the community he is unrestrained and unrestricted. He may libel a man as foully and as furiously as he pleases, in addressing the House of Commons, with impunity. But let that member *publish* his speech, and the man he has so libelled may instantly proceed against him, criminally or by civil action. That such is the law we apprehend no one will dispute. If we mistake not, it has been laid down and administered several times in their own recollection, and has, moreover, more than once received the sanction of the House of Commons. Well, then, why should it be thought that there is any difference between this case and the case of the publication of a Parliamentary paper? As long as such matters are printed and circulated for the use of members only, nobody would think, nobody has ever thought, of proceeding against the printer of the House for libels that may happen to be contained in documents of this description. The information they afford may be as necessary to the House as the liberty of speech is; at all events, the right of the House to both has never been disputed. Suddenly, however, the House makes an order that their papers shall be published for sale to any one who choses to buy them, and that, too, at a much smaller sum than any individual printer can afford to let the public have them for. Now, let it be recollected that (except in certain election cases) the House of Commons do not receive evidence on oath: let it be borne in mind that a witness of theirs may slander and vilify, and he with impunity: let it never be forgotten that such witnesses have appeared before committees of the House of Commons, and that, when examined *on oath* before committees of the House of Lords, they have not only refused to *swear* to the truth of what they *said* before the Commons' committees, but have admitted that it was false, and have given other and different evidence when *sworn* to speak the truth. And why? Because they could be prosecuted for perjury—because they were legally liable for the consequences of what they swore to before the Lords. Is it to be endured, then, that evidence taken under such circumstances by committees of the House of Commons shall be circulated with impunity at a cheaper rate than even Mr. Catnatch of the Seven Dials could afford to publish it at? Is this either creditable to the House of Commons or safe to the community? If it be replied to us that the House of Commons might punish the false witness, we answer, that all the House could do to him would be to imprison him for the session, and that the process by which they must decide upon his committal would render it necessary that they should turn themselves into a sort of court of justice—still without the power of administering an oath; while, on the other hand, the injured party, who may have been actually ruined by the publication of the false testimony, remains ruined without redress without recompense. When we add to these considerations the recently proved fact, that witnesses before committees of the House of Commons have been allowed to garble the evidence they gave, and to add to it and to take from it in the course of its publication, we think that we shall have demonstrated to all impartial men that nothing can be more unjust, nothing more dangerous, nothing more utterly indefensible, than to suffer whatever a witness before a committee of the House of Commons may choose to say to be published with impunity, at the smallest possible price, and to the injury of no matter whom.

We have thought it our duty thus temperately and dispassionately to call the attention of the public to these points in consequence of the vast importance of their bearing upon the property and the character of every individual of that community, and in order that all who have any thing either of property or of character to lose, may be able to see how much they have at stake in the issue of the question that was referred on Wednesday to the consideration of a select committee of the House of Commons.

Further, we must be allowed to add, that the contrast between the eagerness with which the constitutional observations of Lord Denman have been seized upon and sent for inquiry to a committee, and the quiet submission with which (no matter what the merits of the individual case) the any thing but constitutional exercise of the anything but constitutional power of the Court of Chancery has been so readily and so meekly bowed down to in the case of Mr. Charlton, has forced itself upon our notice most painfully. There is much in manner; and if even carelessness or awkwardness in that should induce men to believe that the authority of any court will be respected, and the authority of any disputed, at the caprice of party spirit or at the suggestions of vain and extravagant ambition of privilege, we think that caution and decency would in such a case be convertible terms.

FEB. 23.

In the House of Lords last night the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and returned to the Commons with amendments. The Post office Contract Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons Mr. Vigors took the oaths and his seat for Carlow.

Mr. WARBURTON presented petitions respecting the Kent, Deptford, and Dover Railways, and moved that they be referred to a select committee. The motion was agreed to, after a discussion which we have not room to notice to-day, but which deserves an attentive perusal.

The adjourned debate on Lord F. Egerton's motion was then resumed, and brought to a conclusion soon after 3 o'clock this morning, when the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 80—the numbers being 322 and 242. The House then went into committee on the bill *pro formâ*, and having resumed, the Chairman obtained leave to sit again. We have alluded to the debate elsewhere.

The House adjourned at half-past 3 o'clock.

The protracted debate of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill was last night brought to a close. Of the speeches on the constitutional side, those of Sir James Graham and Sir Robert Peel deserve particular attention for the contrast they present in statesmanlike reasoning to the flashy declamation of Mr. Sheil and the Irish Attorney General, who stood forward as the principal champions of Popery and Whig-Radicalism. From some cause or other Mr. O'Connell held back, contenting himself with declaring that he was a Repealer, deputed by 7,000,000 of Papist to try an experiment, which he knew must fail—namely, the obtaining "justice for Ireland" from a British Parliament. Why, if he felt so certain on this point, he should have set Lord John Russell and his colleagues "borrowing," as Lord Stanley called it, to no purpose, it is difficult to conceive. But, perhaps, he felt himself called upon last night to proclaim his devotion to repeal, after the Attorny-General, whom he himself had appointed to that high office in Ireland, had made the unlucky slip of declaring that he should be a Repealer if Parliament refused to establish Polish corporation ascendancy. This learned gentleman made another blunder, in an attempt to explain away the Pigott appointment. He stated, that before accepting this appointment Mr. Pigott withdrew from the General Association, a fact which, as Sir James Graham remarked, only proved that Mr. Pigott's sense of public decency was much stronger than that of the Government which appointed him to a post of high legal trust while he was actively engaged in organizing a system of unlawful taxation and covert resistance to established institutions.

The principal point urged by Mr. Sheil was, that Ireland had 63 members in the house of Commons, who were able to force compliance with their wishes from the Whig Government, and that force it they would. To us this appears a very sufficient reason for getting rid of the Whigs but certainly none for continuing concessions to a class of persons who have proved that they have neither gratitude nor good faith. Mr. Sheil asked the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth why, if he intended to refuse corporations to the Catholics, he did not say so at the period of removing their civil disabilities. To this Sir R. Peel replied, that when the Relief Bill was petitioned for, the Irish Catholics at the same time prayed for the abolition of corporations in Ireland altogether, but said not a word of substituting new ones for those of which they complained. Sir Robert also showed that, at the period in question, O'Connell had declared in evidence, that neither on the question of tithes, the union, or on any other, could the people of Ireland be agitated after the granting of Catholic emancipation. Yet now, under the threat of the repeal of the Union, the Irish church is assailed, the tithes resisted, the voluntary system contended for, and, under the pretence of corporation reform, a side-blow is directed at the existence of Protestantism in the sister kingdom! It is well for Lord Morpeth to talk of the "rottenness of the church:" that rottenness, as Sir James Graham told him, is to be found in the hollow support given by Ministers to a church which their Royal master is sworn to defend. In the words of the same right hon. baronet, the compact at Lichfield-house was one which secured office to the Whigs at the expense of giving over the established church in Ireland to the National Association. Are the members, English, Scotch, and Irish, who voted with Ministers last night, aware that, as Sir Robert Peel told the House, by the 5th article of the Union, it is provided that the established church in England and in Ireland should be united in one indissoluble union, to remain in force for ever? But what becomes of this provision, if measures are to be passed by Parliament, the direct and inevitable tendency of which is to extirpate the very name of Protestantism in Ireland? It would be much the more manly course for the Whigs to come down to the House with an express proposal to repeal the Union at once, than thus to lend their countenance and support to measures proposed by O'Connell for the ultimate achievement of that object, by the degrading process of yearly encroachments on the Protestant institutions of the country.

A scene of the Corn-Exchange character occurred in the course of Mr. Sheil's-speech, when referring to the expressions said to have been used by Lord Lyndhurst with respect to aliens, &c, The hon. member for Tipperary turned towards the benches allowed to the Peers, where Lord Lyndhurst was sitting. This was the signal for the most infuriate yelling from the Ministerial benches, which lasted for some minutes. To men reduced to the last political extremity this may perhaps be pardoned. It certainly was a most marked compliment to Lord Lyndhurst, that the enemies of the British constitution in church and state should have signified their fear and hatred, under the poor pretence of attaching a meaning to his Lordship's words which in his place in Parliament he had explained they were never meant to convey, though Mr. Sheil thought proper to declare that those words had never been explained.

Our St. Sebastian letter, dated the 14th inst., states that the Rhadamanthus steamer had returned from Gijon without the 800 or 900 Spanish marines destined to complete the reinforcements to be sent to General Evans, and of which no account could be given by the captain in that harbour. The non-arrival of those troops would not, however, retard the forward movement of the Anglo-Christinos, which was not expected to take place until the latter should be perfectly assured of the co-operation of Generals Sarsfield and Espartero, as the Carlists had then concentrated near to St. Sebastian almost as large a force as General Evans could bring into the field. Lord John Hay had erected a battery on an eminence commanding the harbour of Passages. The Comet steamer had arrived in St. Sebastian from Bilboa on the 13th, with intelligence that General Espartero had been ordered by the Government to detach 6,000 additional troops from his army, and ship them immediately for St. Sebastian. A Government commission had reached the head quarters of that General, and was charged to notify to him that in case his health did not permit him to march forward he should resign his command to another chief. Our correspondent contradicts the report (which was current in Bayonne on the 16th) that the French Government had refused to allow the Christinos to cross the French territory, with certain pieces of artillery, from Socoa to the bridge of Irun, and positively asserts that four howitzers and six field-pieces, with caissons, ammunition, and the necessary number of artillerymen, would be embarked on the 15th for that destination.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, with letters from our correspondents in that capital in Constantinople, Madrid, St. Sebastian, and Baynne, have reached us by our usual express. Their contents are varied and of considerable interest.

It would be superfluous to say that the arrest and suicide of a new intended regicide, which we yesterday copied from the *Moniteur* of Monday, occupy much space in the Paris journals before us; but our private letters state (and the *Paix* confirms them), that already had the affair been forgotten by the public. This circumstance was, we understand, differently interpreted—by one party as proving confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, and in the efficacy of the precautionary measures in operation for the preservation of the King's life; by another it is considered as evidence of the perfect indifference of the public for any incident or accident that might occur to His Majesty.

The Government had failed in another newspaper prosecution (against *l'Ami des Patriotes* of Lisieux), but it succeeded in procuring the condemnation of the *Gazette de Berri*. Other journals (the *Memorial Dieppois* and the *Propagateur du Pas de Calais*) are to be prosecuted.

The *Courier de la Moselle* contradicts, on the authority of a correspondent, the reported death of the ex-King of Sweden.

Letters from Toulon of the 17th inst. speak of the continued active preparations in that port for reinforcing the French army in Africa. The latest accounts from Tripoli represented the plague as on the decline.

Letters from Constantinople of the 25th ult. mention the occurrence of most dreadful earthquakes in Southern Syria. Safad, Tiberias, Naplooz, St. Jean d'Acre, and almost every town and village in that country, had more or less suffered from the shocks, and 15,000 persons at least had lost their lives on the occasion. A severe shock had likewise been felt at Constantinople on the 22d* The plague was on the decline at that city, the number of deaths being then little more than 20 per day. The amount of the mortality occasioned by the epidemy during the last six months was supposed to have been at least 120,000 individuals. It was reported in the Turkish capital that a serious quarrel had taken place between the British Consul-General at Tripoli and Tahir Pasha, and that several men-of-war had been sent thither from Malta to demand satisfaction of the latter. A Russian corvette having, it was said, lately been wrecked on the coast of Circassia, the natives had taken the crew prisoners, and set fire to the vessel. The Schah of Persia had consented to receive a French ambassador at his court.

* On the night of the 23d ult. similar shocks were felt in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and the eastern parts of France.

THE INPRACTICABLE BUT INEVITABLE POOR-LAW FOR IRELAND.

THE first impression made by the debate of Monday on this subject is, that the speeches on both sides of the House were full of bitter reproach to past Governments. The men who, had they been so disposed, might have bestowed a Poor-law on Ireland years and years ago, exerted themselves, and with the greatest success, in proving how much the Irish have suffered for want of a Poor-law, and how much good that long-withhold piece of "justice" must confer on them. We almost expected to hear Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Stanley, wind up their speeches with some expression of shame at their own past neglect of a subject which public opinion has at length forced on their notice.

Our next impression, after listening attentively to the debate, was an increased sense of the difficulties which must attend on the extension of the English Poor law to Ireland. Nearly all the speakers seemed to vie with each other in pointing out new cases of difficulty and impediment. Whilst all warmly approved of a Poor-law for Ireland, each added something to a heap of apparent obstacles to the good working of the plan under discussion; and at the end of the debate, one could scarcely help feeling that the Government measure, was impracticable.

Yet is this measure, or one very nearly like it, perfectly inevitable. "You have," said Mr. O'Connell, "anounced that Ireland shall have a Poor-law; and whether you give her one by degrees, or at once, as I should prefer,—whatever many be your mode of proceeding, a Poor-law Ireland must have." To us it appeared that Mr. O'Connell's view of the subject, though deficient in a knowledge of the general principles of a Poor-law, still was, as respects the actual and peculiar case of Ireland, more comprehensive, more to the purpose, altogether wiser, than that of any other speaker.

The contradiction apparent in applying the epithets "impracticable" and "inevitable" to the same measure, is easily explained.

The Government measure, standing by itself, does seem impracticable. It does not comprise any measures of preparation or temporary aid: it is, in fact, a plan for only preventing hereafter that excess of people in proportion to employment, which constitutes *the* obstacle to the working of the plan. It is a good plan for the future prevention of a disease, for the present cure of which it contains no sufficient provisions, or rather none at all. It reminds one of the prescription of a doctor, who recommended exercise as the means of preventing a complaint which at the moment entirely disabled the patient from taking exercise.

Yet, after this debate, measures of preparation and aid appear more than ever necessary. For, whilst every speaker dwelt on difficulties arising from the actual excess of people, still the power reserved to the Commissioners of proceeding by slow degree—experimentally or tantativily—was scarcely noticed by any one; and the whole House seemed to understand that the measure will proceed as if the enactment of "relief in workhouses for all the destitute," all over Ireland, were to have effect as soon as possible.

The appearence, then, of impracticability about this inevitable measure, arises from the manner in which the subject was brought before the House. The Poor law Bill—the preventive measure—was very fully discussed: next to nothing was said, and nothing worth hearing, about measures of present cure. And the reason for this is plain: upon the one subject the Government is well informed, and has made up its mind; upon the other, it is at sea.

But in this respect the Government does not stand alone. Except Mr. O'Connell, every speaker slurred over the one great means of rendering the English Poor-law practicable in Ireland. All that part of Lord John Russell's speech which related to the Poor-law Bill was most clear and satisfactory; as may be said of the whole speech of Lord Stanley—who did not even allude to Emigration—and also of Sir Robert Peel's speech, except when he talked of Emigration: whereas Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Howick, when speaking of Emigration, either propounded such mere truisms as that "*forced* emigration" was out of the question; or asserted such nonsense as that colonies, in which land is cheap, have objections to receiving, at the hand of their mother country, the (to them) most valuable of all gifts—namely, a regular suply, of labour for hire.

In fact, the subject of Systematic Emigration—Emigration not by means of sending people from the Mother Country, but by means of attracting them to the Colonies—is a *terra incognita* to Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and let us add, to Mr. Senior, Mr. Nicholls, and Mr. Chadwick, the real framrs of this Irish Poor-law measure. These latter gentlemen, delighted of course with the great success and easy working of the new English Poor-law, naturally overlook how much their own plans and labours have been assisted by extraordinary harvests and joint stock banks—by the "prosperity" of the last two years, which they had no share in producing: wherefore, wedded to what they consider an all-sufficient principle, they are apt to make light of those practical obstacles to the working of a Poor-law in Ireland, which strike other men not in so agreeable a state of self-approbation. Fondly and firmly believing that the English Poor-law has worked so well by reason alone of its intrinsic merits and the skill of its administrators, gentlemen must be prone to believe that the English Poor-law will work well in Ireland without extrinsic measures of preparation and aid; It may be too, that gentlemen so well pleased with themselves, wish that the great measure of an Irish Poor-law should succeed without the aid of measures not of their own suggestion. Moreover, there is a department of our Government, of which the irresponsible because secret managers have, or imagine that they have, a strong personal interest in preventing that reform in the disposal of Colonial Lands which a Committee of the House of Commons have recommended as the means of ample and costless Emigration from Ireland. Has Lord John Russell ever seen the mass of valuable evidence on which the Report of this Committee was founded? We should say surely not, had we no reason to know that the Colonial Office have successfully protested, with the Cabinet, against any legislation upon this subject. So, because one Mr. Stephen (Lord Glenelg and Sir George Grey being mere, instruments in his hands) wishes to retain his own absolute control over revenues which the Crown has specifically placed at the disposal of Parliament, the inevitable Poor-law for Ireland is to be impracticable.—*Spectator. Feb.* 18.

THE MARTYRS IN THE CAUSE OF REFORM.

We rejoice to see that a meeting, under the auspices of Mr. Hume, is to be held on Monday, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to Muir, Skirving, Palmer, Gerald, and Margarot, who suffered under Tory persecution in 1794-4-5, in the cause of Parliamentary Reform. Pitt, in 1782, had declared that "*the restoration of the House of Commons to freedom and independency, by interposition of the great collective body of the nation, is essentially necessary to an existence as a free people.*" For holding the same opinions, eleven years afterwards, Muir was persecuted all but to death—loaded with chains, classed with the vilest felons, set to hard labour, and exiled to New South Wales in a prison ship, in which his life is reported to have been attemped.

We republish an account of the persecution of Muir—

In the indictment against him it is set forth that he sedituously endeavoured to represent the Legislative Body of the State as venal and corrupt; and it was received in evidence against him, that, at a meeting, he mentioned the disadvantages of unequal representation, said, that many places which contained great numbers of inhabitants were not represented at all, spoke of the rotten boroughs, and the small number of votes in such places—the influence of the Lords; and affirmed that one man "in some places could make two Members of Parliament—that the Members of the British Parliament were often not the representatives of the people—that if a man threw away 20,000*l.* in making himself a Member of Parliament, he surely had some interest in it.

For these enormous, truths, Mr Muir, and other prisoners tried by the same Court, were treated with the vulgar brutal insolence which the Judges in the time of the Stuarts were in the habit of showering upon State prisoners, nor were the misrepresentation of facts and the grossest falsity in inferences, wanting to complete the resemblance. After the verdict had been given in by a jury, as supple as the judges were prejudiced, the fitness of *whipping* Mr Muir was actually considered by Lord Henderland, and *forbearingly* negatived! Lord Justice Clerk in his summing up observed, that two things required no proof, the first of which was, "That the British Constitution is the best that ever was since the creation of the world, and it is not possible to make a better. The second certain thing was the bad spirit of the people under this perfect government." Yet he added, "Mr Muir had gone about among ignorant country people, and told them that a Reform was absolutely necessary for preserving their liberty." His Lordship did not doubt that this would appear to the jury, as it did to him, to be sedition.

Thus condemned, Mr Muir emphatically remarked,—"My Lords, *I have only a few words to say.* I shall not animadvert upon the severity or the leniency of my sentence. Were I to be led this moment from the bar to the scaffold, I should feel the same calmness and serenity which I now do. *My mind tells me that I have acted agreeably to my conscience, and that I have engaged in a* GOOD, *a* JUST, *and a* GLORIOUS *cause,*—A CAUSE WHICH, SOONER OR LATER, MUST AND WILL PREVAIL, AND, BY A TIMELY REFORM, SAVE THIS COUNTRY FROM DESTRUCTION."

He had before observed in his address to the jury, with the prophetic spirit which belongs to the consciousness of truth, and a never-erring reliance on the ultimate triumph of justice:—

"The records of this trial will pass down to posterity. And, gentlemen, when our ashes shall be scattered by the winds of heaven, the impartial voice of future times will rejudge your verdict. In the meantime, let faction rage—let the spirit of party in the present hour proudly domineer—the illusion will soon vanish away. In solicitude, the power of recollection will assume its influence—and then, gentlemen, it will be material to you to consider whether or not you have acted uprightly, or sinned against your own eternal conscience, in my acquittal, or in my condemnation."

The Reformer was sent up to the hulks at Woolwich, together with the Rev. T. F. Palmer. Both gentlemen were in irons among the convicts, and employed with them in the labour on the banks of the river. This shocking tyranny was brought before Parliament, by Mr. William Adam, who reprobated the whole of the proceedings, and moved an address to the Crown on the behalf of Mr. Muir. The motion was seconded by Mr. Fox, and [illegible] a majority of 139.

"Soon after the division in parliament (stating [illegible] graphy), the sentence against Mr. Muir was [illegible] further execution. He was [illegible] off to Botany Bay. Yes, reader, we grieve to state, that a man of [illegible] lents, and refined feelings, was placed in ch[illegible] side most atrocious criminals, the refuse and dregs [illegible] human race; and, in such company, he was sent [illegible] his existence on the desolate shores of the remote Southern Ocean!"

Mr. Muir made his escape from New South Wales on board of an American ship, bound to the United States, where the friendliest dispositions awaited his arrival. The vessel was, however, cast away on the North West coast of America, and all perished but Mr. Muir and two sailors. They reached the shore, and were captured by a tribe of Indians, Mr. Muir, separated from his companions in misfortune, was kindly treated by those people. He found the savages more merciful than his Scotch judges. They saw only that he was a man, and were strangers to the gall that rose in ermined breasts against the Reformer. He escaped from the tribe, travelled 4000 miles down the coast to the Spanish settlements, told his story without reserve to the authorities, and was humanely passed by them to Cuba; here he experienced different treatment, he was thrown into a loathsome jail, as a man, by his own report of dangerous opinions, and embarked in a ship of war for Old Spain. The squadron of which his floating prison made a part had nearly reached Cadiz when it fell in with two English frigates, Muir, who had been forced to work as a common sailor on the passage, had now to fight as one. He acquitted himself at his gun with the courage befitting a Reformer, and was struck down by a cannon shot. The Spaniards were vanquished.

"Mr. Muir was carried to the Hospital at Cadiz as a Spanish sailor mortally wounded. In about two months suffering all the while extreme agony, he was able to speak a little to those around him. Through some means or other, his distressing situation was communicated to the French Directory at Paris, and they sent a special messenger to Cadiz, with instructions to see that every proper respect and attention was paid to him."

Everything was done by our generous neighbours to contribute to the happiness, and restore the health of the poor martyr in the cause of Reform, but his constitution rapidly sunk, his wounds were incurable, and in September 1798 he expired at Chantilly. Thus, in a foreign land, after suffering every extremity of insult, injury, hardships, pain and woe, mutilated in body, and only unbroken in spirit, died this noble victim. The greatness of his sufferings will show the littleness of the utmost sacrifices his followers can make in the cause, for advocating which, when tyranny was in the lust of its might, he was so ruthlessly crushed.

The oligarchy in the height of its power knew no mercy. It has only been since its reverse that it has learnt to look indulgently at crimes aginst states. Muir and Gerrald, the Reformers, did not excite the tender pity that wept the fate of Polignac and his fellow traitors shut up in a fortress, and suffering the hardship so pathetically lamented in the House of Commons of dining alone! Muir and Gerald were made to do the labour of felons, and in their time it had not been discovered that six years of imprisonment was a severe punishment for a treason against the liberties of a people that cost hundreds of lives. Were the Tories again dominant, mercy would again be as much unknown as in 1795. They are marvellously indulgent when they are down, but pitiless persecutors when they have the upper hand.—*Exr. Feb* 5.

SPECTATOR FEB. 18.

The Tory candidate for Buckinghamshire, Mr. Harcourt, was not allowed to walk over the course. On Tuesday, the day of nomination, Mr. Leader appeared on the hustings at Aylesbury, and proposed Mr. George Dash-

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wood the liberal son of Sir John Dashwood King. Lord Nugent appeared for Mr Harcourt's triumphant journey to London to vote for the Qualification-laws. The return was made out, a carriage and four engaged, and every preparation completed; but alas! the carriage and four took the melancholy news of a contest, not a "return," to the Carlton. The polling commenced on Thursday: and at the close of that day the numbers were—for Harcourt, 1611; Dashwood, 713. Yesterday, on the final close, they stood thus—Harcourt 2,228; Dashwood, 982; majority, 1,246. This result was of course expected. There were no preparations made by the Liberals. The whole affair was a dash by Mr. Leader; but it has disturbed the quiet reign of Toryism in Buckinghamshire, *bled* the Tory candidate, and (to judge from the outcry about expense) perhaps has disabled him from engaging in the approaching general election. The annoyance of the Tories is excessive. Mr. Harcourt's vote is not worth the cash his return has cost.

The requisition to the Marquis of Douro to stand for Norwich is signed by 1571 registered voters. Perhaps a skilful attorney, with his pocket full of cash, could procure the signatures of a large number of the very same registered electors of Norwich to any other candidate.

Mr. Farnham of Quorndon is talked of as a candidate to oppose Mr. Charles March Phillips at the next election for North Leicestershire.

Mr. Thomas Flower Ellis is to be the Recorder of Leeds. Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines, son of the proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury* and Member for Leeds, was recommended by the Town-Council; but Lord John Russell declined to appoint him, because he had laid down a rule not to select for the Recordership of *any* town a person who resided or had near connexions there.

In consequence of the intended retirement of Mr. Howard Elphinstone from the representation of Hastings, Mr. Robert Hollond, a gentleman of ample fortune and a Radical Reformer, will become a candidate for that borough.

We understand that a letter has been received by Darnton Lupton, Esq., the chairman of the meeting of electors held in the Music Hall on the 20th of last month, from Sir William Molesworth, expressing his entire satisfaction with the resolutions passed at that meeting; and also, that he intends visiting Leeds at the earliest possible opportunity, to make himself acquainted with and to address the electors of the borough. We anticipate this event will occur during the approaching Easter recess.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Mr. Buckingham has announced to his constituents at Sheffield, that he does not intend again to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of that borough. He tells them, that although some persons have paid more than their share of the debt which the People of England owe him, yet that altogether they have only subscribed a sum sufficient to buy him an annuity of about 2000*l.*, and that that is not enough for a Member of Parliament. So Mr. Buckingham, at the advanced age of fifty, is obliged to begin the world again, (200*l.* a year is no very bad beginning for a man in the middling ranks of life,) and try what he can do towards raising the wind in America. Had he anticipated defeat in his efforts to procure a grant of money from the East India Company in reparation of the losses of his newspaper speculation in Calcutta, Mr. Buckingham says he would never have entered Parliament. But, having failed in obtaining recompense for the loss of a property "worth 40,000*l.* *or* 80,000*l.* a year," he means to try his fortune in America; in the hope of returning to England in a few years, with a competeney, and perhaps again representing Sheffield. Well, Mr. Buckingham, you have not done so badly after all. Many men of equal talents, industry, and integrity, have fared worse. The great majority of clever and able men in this country would be glad to take what you have at the age of fifty,—namely, a clear conscience, a comfortable notion of your own deserts, excellent health, and 200*l.* a year. You have made a pretty good bargain, considering that in this world men live as well as they can, not as well as they like.

IRELAND.—Mr. Woulfe, the new Irish Attorney-General, was re-elected Member for Cashel on the 10th, without opposition.

The Tory papers say that Mr. Edward Hayes will again come forward for Donegal. If so, he seals only the more certainly the fate of his colleague, Colonel Conolly; for one or both of the present Members will certainly be ejected on the earlist opportunity.—*Globe.*

A circular has issued from the Treasury, calling on those clergymen who have received relief from the Million Loan to repay back the same. [This will be an unwelcome summons to many; but the parsons who have collected their arrears, by the aid of rebellion ruffians should certainly be made to refund.]

In the Dublin Court of Echequer, last week, the Reverend Mr. St. George, who had filed a bill for the recovery of tithes against Martin Farrell and twenty of his parishioners, applied by counsel to stay proceedings, *as the parties had filed separate answers to his bill.* The plaintiff, *dreading the enormous expense which this proceeding would incur*, besought the Court to stay the proceedings. The Court granted the prayer of the Rector, on the *condition of the costs incurred by the defendants being paid by the plaintiff within a month.*

The Tory papers in Dublin and in London have been publishing a violent and absurd attack on Mr. O'Connell, in the shape of a speech said to have been delivered by "Tom Steele;" but Mr. Steele has denounced the balderdash as a forgery. The Orangemen, however, will probably still circulate it as genuine.

The Master of the Rolls (O'Loghlen) decided, on Saturday, that he would not give costs in any tithe case wherein the plaintiff could recover his debt at Quarter-sessions. The *Dublin Evening Post* says, "This, we believe, decides the tithe war."

A party of Orangemen in Cavan committed a murderous assault on some Catholics, near Ballyjamesduff, one day last week. They killed one man, and severely wounded many others. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the assailants. No further particulars have yet been received.

SCOTLAND.—Mr. Robert Ferguson, M. P., has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Fifeshire, in the room of the late Lord Rosslyn. If Ministers had searched the country to and fro, they could not have selected a gentleman better qualified to be his Majesty's representative in Fifeshire than Mr. Ferguson of Raith.

The Lords of the Treasury have at length agreed to allow the sum of 500*l.* towards finishing the necessary repairs of Glasgow University.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The respectable banking-house of Ramsay, Bonars, and Co. of Edinburgh, are about to wind up their affairs.

Mr. James Kennedy, who accommodated Lord Palmerston with a seat for Tiverton when his Lordship failed to secure one for South Hampshire, was gazetted on Tuesday, "His Majesty's Judge in the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Justice" at Havannah, for the suppression of the slave trade. No doubt, Mr. Kennedy will be an upright judge: but if he were disposed to be the reverse, he could make a fine harvest at Havannah, where both prosecutors and criminals are in the habit of *purchasing* "justice."

The Tories, in fond, but we hope deceitful anticipation of a change of Ministry, mention the Duke Wellington as their Lord-Lieutenant, and Sir Henry Hardinge as their Secretary, for Ireland. These names have a warlike sound; but the old Duke has probably had enough of throat-cutting, and will not indulge the Jacksons and Rodens with a civil war.

It is said that Lord Brougham has withdrawn from Brookes's. Now, what will become of the Club?

It is mentioned in our Parliamentary report, that Mr Luke White will not defend his seat for Longford against Mr. Fox's petition. The *Globe* explains, that his constituents will defend it for him: and adds.—

"The ground upon which Mr. White has declined to to undertake the defence is, that owing to the short time that has elapsed since the election, and the Assizes happening at the same time, it would be difficult to procure the attendance of all the necessary witnesses at the present moment. As the opposition to the petition will be conducted by the electors, the right of striking the Election Committee will belong to Mr. Leigh, the Clerk of the Table. It can hardly be necessary to remind that gentlemen of the obligation imposed upon him to discharge is duty impartially."

The House of Commons broke up at an early hour on Wednesday, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Abercromby; who, however, we are happy to say, was sufficiently recovered to perform heavy duty on Thursday. The attendance of Members generally has been very thin: the House has never been half full. The absence of many has been occasioned, by the illness of themselves or their families.

The *Contitutional* says that the presses, types and printing of Messrs. Hetherington and Cleave, which were seized for stamps under the old law, have been restored to them by direction of Mr. Spring Rice. We are glad of this: it is a popular and creditable act on the part of the Government.

We warn our readers to discredit, until accuracy is proved, every account published in the newspapers of the cruelties said to be perpetrated under the existing Poor-law. There appears to be a regular manufactory of lies to excite a clamour against the bill. A few days ago the *Morning Herald* published a cock-and-bull story, headed "Horrible Working of the Poor-law Amendment Act:" the Commissioners applied to the editor of that paper for some information as to where the alleged atrocities had occurred; and the editor could not tell where, and inserted a contradiction of the falsehood. Nevertheless, the lying account was copied into a paper called the *Agriculturist*, and thence transferred into the *Times*, for the edification of Mr. Walter; who would doubtless have seasoned some of his tirades against the Poor-law with its "facts," if Mr. Chadwick had not written a letter to the *Times* denouncing the fabrication.

Mrs. Pond, widow of the late astronomer, and Mrs. M'Crie, widow of the historian of Knox, are each to have a pension of 100*l.* a year.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, FEB. 15.

FORBES V. SKELTON.

This was a suit instituted by Sir C. Forbes and the other partners of a mercantile house at Bombay, seeking to charge the defendant, General Skelton, with the payment of a sum of 600,000 rupees, under the following circumstances:—For many years previous to 1826 the defendant was joint-owner with Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Grant, Mr. W. Taylor Money, and some other gentlemen, of certain estates in the island of Java, comprising as well as the land several buildings, with furniture, stock, crops, utensils, &c., who being indebted to the house of Forbes and Co., their agents at Bombay, to the amount of 1,100,000 rupees, an arrangement was entered into in 1826 between the partners of the Java estates to divide the debt equally among them, and each partner to take on himself the personal liability of the payment of his individual share. An agreement to this effect was entered into, and an intimation made to the house of Forbes and Co. The amount, therefore, now claimed by the bill was the sum taken from the joint account of the partners and placed to the personal and private debit of General Skelton. To this claim the defendant had pleaded the Statute of Limitations, insisting that the debt was purely a personal and private debt, and did not fall within the exception in the statute in favour of accounts current between merchant and merchant," the rule laid down by Lord Kenyon, and invariably acted on by subsequent judges, being that in all personal and private account current one item must occur within the period of six years to exclude the operation of the statute, and "draw down the rest" of the account. On the part of the plaintiffs it was contended the debt arose out of mercantile transactions, and that in every sense of the word the demand must be considered as one coming within the meaning of a current account between merchant and merchant; but that even if it were viewed as a private account, the bill distinctly alleged that "since the private and personal account was opened various dealings and transactions had taken place between General Skelton and the plaintiffs." They relied, however, upon the broad principle established in "Robinson v. Alexander," 8 Bligh, N. S., which only confirmed the previous authorities, that where an account remained current and unsettled, it must be considered as exempt from the operation of the statute.

Mr. Knight and Mr. Richards supported the plea, and Mr. Wigram and Mr. Lewis appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said, there was not a single fact in the whole case by which he could discover that the accounts kept between General Skelton and the house of Forbes and Co. were mercantile accounts. It appeared that General Skelton, Sir C. Forbes, and other persons were owners of lands, buildings, crops, furniture, &c., which they worked under the term of proprietors of certain estates, and as such joint owners or proprietors became indebted to Forbes and Co.; but there was nothing stated to show the accounts were of a mercantile character. Over and over again the account of General Skelton was called "the private and personal account," and therefore he did not feel justified in deciding the question on the present plea, that the accounts were mercantile. With regard to the form of the plea, which at first appeared to him a double one, he thought all that was necessary after pleading the Statute of Limitations was to aver, that if the plaintiffs ever had a cause of action, it accrued or arose above six years before. The plea then went on to aver that the plaintiffs were not under certain disabilities, which he held to be quite unnecessary, unless there was something shown from which an inference could arise they were. He should, however, direct the plea to be allowed, and give the plaintiffs a month's time to amend.—*Times, Feb.* 16.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN FRANCE.

(FROM PARIS IN LIGHT AND SHADE, IN THE METROPOLITAN.)

As characteristic a peculiarity in their private as this love of petty place in public life is the influence exercised by women in matters of business. Women are entitled in France! The law assigns them definite rights, and nature the inclination to maintain them. Their signature being indispensable in all family acts, they are consulted in the administration of matters which English women have as little the power as the inclination to control; and it rarely happens that the state of a man's lawsuits, estates, funds, or speculations is not better understood by his wife than by himself. Book-keeping in retail trade is invariably the province of a woman; a shopwoman or female clerk, presiding at the desk and receiving the money, while a shopman measures out the ribbon, or enlarges on the texture of a Fernaux shawl! At the theatres, the box-openers are invariably of the feminine gender; and a thousand masculine avocations, dependant on the exercise of shrewdness, are executed by females, while scrubbing and rubbing, bed-making and broth-making are assigned to the males. In Paris, as we once heard an Irish gentleman observe, the footmen are all housemaids.

It may be doubted, however, whether this exemption from hard labour is an enviable distinction. A woman never appears to less advantage than when raising her voice in pecuniary disputes; and the sharpness with which even the youngest and prettiest Frenchwoman looks after the main chance is far from a becoming accomplishment. Instinctively versed in the pecuniary interests of life, they reduce every thing to the most matter-of-fact level; love, matrimony, gallantry, all is matter for arithmetic. A table of interest exceeds in importance the tables of the law; and, just as the chicken emerging from the egg begins to peck about it, as if hatched only to fight and feed, the young and timid French bride, scarcely enlarged from the hands of the governess, starts forth full armed, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, able and willing to defend her interests, to bargain, buy, sell, speculate at the Bourse, or discuss the clauses of a lease. A Frenchwoman is taught to regard life in the most positive point of view; there is not the slightest vein of poetry in their nature.

This love and knowledge of business (which in the highest class of life assumes the shape of political intrigue), may perhaps be in some measure attributable to the scantiness of the mental resources supplied them by education. A Frenchwoman's measure of instruction rarely exceeds the useful; and excess of accomplishments and extensive acquirements of modern laguages which diversify the leisure of a well-born Englishwoman are rarely bestowed on a French girl, unless for professional purposes. Unaddicted to literature, and circumscribed in household occupation, she finds no better employment for her leisure than the care and administration of the property in which she possesses an inalienable interest. Frenchwomen marry young; their duties commence early in life; among the middling classes their children are reared away from home, that maternal cares may not interfere with the active business of life; and constant practice, unsoftened by gentler motives, qualifies a French matron, at the age of five and thirty, to overmaster Shylock himself in the items of a bargain! Nor does the narrow scale of private fortunes admit, as in London, of a separate family residence, apart and at a distance from the house of business. The banker's counting-house is usually next to his diningroom; and an attorney's office adjoins the boudoir of his lady; there is no Bedford-square, no citizen's pie, to secure the rich tradesman's fastidious family from the vulgar clamour of trade. The lady of the wholesale dealer of the Rue des Lombards or Rue St. Denis delights, on the contrary, in the hurry and scuffle which offend the nerves of the fine lady of Bishops gate or Cheapside.

It may be observed, however, that housewifery and activity in business, which in England are rarely separable from coarseness of manners, produce no such influences over a Frenchwoman. Business may render unamiable, but rarely vulgar. After performing household duties, executed in an English family by servants alone, or presiding over business in England invariably assigned to a clerk, a Frenchwoman of the middle class walks, elegantly dressed, into her drawing-room, receives her company with good breeding, and converses with intelligence, while one of our countrywomen, arriving out of the kitchen, would inevitably move and talk like a cook.—*Albion.*

MISCELLANEA

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA. It is not uncommon for those who feel they cannot effectually resist a promising project, to set up a counter project of their own, which they know or believe to be impracticable. A story is told of Sheridan, which, whether true or false, may serve as an illustration of this piece of tactics. That distinguished politician professed himself a parliamentary reformer, but never could be brought entirely to approve of any specific plan of reform. On hearing the difficulties of the subject spoken of, it is reported that he exclaimed, "Difficulties! shew me the plan that is impossible, and I'll support it." Now there is no reason for believing that those who have been supporting the Euphrates plan have been influenced by any similar motive, but the effect has been precisely the same as though they had been acting thus disingenuously. The practicability of the passage by the Red Sea, except during the continuance of the south-west monsoon, was not doubted by any one. The opinion of the best judges, indeed, warranted a belief in its practicability at all times; but it was undeniable that it was practicable during eight months of the year, while it was altogether uncertain whether the Euphrates was practicable at all. What would seem to be the proper course in such a case? Immediately to take advantage of the route where success was certain for two-thirds of the year, and probably for the remainder, or to postpone this in favour of a series of experiments upon a line which never had been tried; where it was notorious that great impediments existed, and which, if available, would offer no perceptible advantage over the other route, to which, in fact, it was mostly regarded only as an auxiliary, furnishing the means of communication during the four months, when it was apprehended, with or without reason, that the passage to the Red Sea would be impracticable? The former course would certainly appear the more reasonable—the latter, however, was adopted. A large sum of money has been expended—perhaps we do not value such matters much in England—but a great deal of time has been lost; and to this we attach very great importance. The time, too, has been consumed without a shadow of necessity; for if it had turned out that the Red Sea was not the best route, it was at least a very good one—at all events, it was better than none, and we might have had the benefit of it till the Euphrates was open to us. But the Euphrates is not an obvious line of communication between England and India. It may be desirable, for some other purpose, to take possession of it, and if it be, the experimental voyage may have been a very laudable proceeding; but it should not have been suffered to interrupt the progress of a measure of great commercial importance both to England and India. The military survey of a country may be a very proper measure, but why should we stop the post till it is completed? Cannot both systems of operation go on simultaneously? The Euphrates plan has unfortunately had the effect of postponing the adoption of one obviously better; and on this account, it is deeply to be lamented that it was ever brought forward. Had it not been thrown in the way, the communication by the rival line must have long since been established.—*Asiatic Journal, for February*

LONGEVITY.—We have this week to record the decease of the oldest inhabitant of Kent, who died at Kennington, on Friday, at the age of 108 years. We allude to a woman named Ann Parker, who was born on the 29th of September, 1728, at Kennington, her parents being labouring people, of the name of Burn, residing in that parish. About the year 1750 she was married, and became the mother of two children, the eldest of whom died about three years ago, and the other is still living at Feversham, in her 84th year. Her faculties were unimpaired to the last; she could narrate events which happened as far back as 1747 with surprising accuracy; and her eyesight was so good that it never required the aid of spectacles During her whole life she abstained from taking spirituous liquors, indulging only in tea. She has for some years past been one of those beings ycleped living wonders, and few persons visited the neighbourhood without paying a visit to "Dame Parker." During the last 40 years she was relieved by the parish, and that, united with the kindness of her friends, enabled her to live and die in comfort.—*Kentish Observer.*

PEEL AND THE PEERS.—We have taken the trouble of examining Sharp's Peerage, published in 1833, to ascertain the comparative number of creations since 1760, the date of George the Third's accession, and we now state the whole number of the House of Lords in 1833, and those who have received their patent of nobility since 1760, that all may be able to ascertain the exact degree of credit due to Sir Robert Peel's statement respecting the antiquity of the Peers.

	Whole number.	Created since 1760.
Dukes	21	5
Marquisses	19	18
Earls	108	58
Viscounts	17	13
Barons	185	153
	150	247
Scottish Peers	16	—
Irish Peers	28	25
	272	394

Thus no fewer than 272 Peers, out of 394, have been created within 73 years; where then is the one thousand year's antiquity of Sir Robert Peel's promulgation?—*Scott Times.*

GREAT MEN THE RESULT OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—A great man is a result and not a cause; he is created, if we may so speak, by the spirit of the age which he embodies and represents. But on this subject we cannot do better than quote the words of Victor Cousin:—"A great man, whatever may be the kind of his greatness, whatever the epoch of the world in which he makes his appearence, comes to represent an idea; such an idea, and not any other idea, at the precise time when that idea is worth representing, and neither before it nor after it; consequently he appears when he ought to appear, and he disappears when nothing is left for him to do: he is born and he dies in due season. When nothing great is to be done, the existence of a great man is impossible. He is the representative of a power not his own; for all power merely individuals is pitiful, and no man yields to another man: he yields only to the representative of a general power. When, therefore, no such general power exists, or when it exists no longer; when it fails or sails into decay, what strength can its representative possess? Hence also no human power can cause a great man to be born or die before his hour is come; it cannot be displayed, it can neither be advanced nor put back, for he existed only because he had his work to do, and he exists no more, only because nothing is left for him to do, and to wish to continue his existence would be to wish to continue a part which has been acted to the end and exhausted. A soldier who had seated himself upon a throne was once told: Sire, the education of your son should be watched over with great attention; he must be educated so that he may replace you.' 'Replace me!' answered he, 'I could not replace myself; I am the child of circumstances.' The same man was deeply sensible that the power which animated him was not his own; that it was lent him for a specific purpose, and until a certain hour, the approach of which he could neither hasten nor retard. It is said that he was somewhat given to fatalism. You will remark that all great men have been more or less fatalists; the error is in the form, not at the foundation of the thought. They feel, that, in fact, they do not exist on their own account; they possess the consciousness of an immense power; and being unable to ascribe the honour of it to themselves, they refer it to a higher power, which uses them as instruments in accordance with its own ends. Not only are great men given to fatalism, they are also addicted to superstitions peculiar to themselves. Hence also it comes to pass that great men, who in action show decision and an admirable ardour often hesitate and slumber before they are roused to action; the sentiment of necessity, the evidence of their mission must strike them forcibly; they seem to feel that until then they should act only as individuals, and that their power is not present with them."—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

THE PATENT SAUSAGE MAKER'S "FELO DE SE."—"Werry nice pork-shop that 'ere, sir" "Yes, it seems so," said Mr. Pickwick. "Celebrated sassage factory," said Sam. "Is it?" said Mr. Pickwick. "Is it!" reiterated Sam with some indignation; "I should rayther think it was. Why, sir, bless your innocent eyebrows, that's vere the mysterious disappearance of a respectable tradesman took place, four years ago." You don't mean to say he was burked, Sam?" said Mr. Pickwick, looking hastily round. "No, I don't indeed, sir," replied Mr. Weller, I vish I did; far worse than that. He was the master o' that 'ere shop, sir, and the inwenter o' the patent-never-leavin-off sassage steam 'ingine, as ud swaller up a pavin' stone if you put it too near, and grind it into sassages as easy as if it was a tender babby. Wery proud o' that machine he was, as it was nat'ral he should be; and he'd stand down in the cellar and look at it, ven it was in full play, till he got quite melancholy with joy. A wery happy man he'd ha' been sir, in the possession o' that 'ere ingine and two more lovely hinfants besides, if it hadn't been for his wife, who was a most ow-dacious wix-n. She was always a follerin' him about, and dinnin' in his ears till at last he couldn't stand it no longer. I'll tell yon what it is, my dear,' he says one day; 'If you persewere in this here sort of amusement, he says, 'I'm blessed if I don't go away to 'Merriker; and that's all about it.' 'You 're a idle willin,' says she, 'and I wish the 'Merrikins joy of their bargin.' After vich she keeps on abusin' him for half an hour, and then runs into the little parlour behind the shop, sets to a screamin', says he'll will be the death on her, and falls in a fit, which lasts for three good hours—one o' them fits which is all screamin' and kickin.' Well, next mornin', the husband was missin'. He hadn't taken nothin' from the till, hadn't even put on his great coat, so it was quite clear he warn't gone to 'Merriker. Didn't come back next day, didn't come back next week; the missis had bills printed sayin' that, if he'd come back, he should be forgiven everythin', (which was very liberal, seein' that he hadn't done nothin' at all,) all the canals was dragged, and for two months afterwards, venever a body turned up, it was carried, as a reg'lar thing, straight off to the sassage shop. Hows'ever, none on 'em answered, so they gave out that he'd run away, and she kept on the bus'ness. One Saturday night, a little thin old gen'lm'n comes into the shop in a great passion and says, 'Are you the misses o' this here shop?' 'Yes, I am,' says she. 'Well, ma'am,' says he, 'then I've just looked in to say, that me and my family an't a goin' to be choked for nothin'; and more than that, ma'am,' he says, 'you'll allow me to observe, that as you don't use the primest parts of the meat in the manufactur o' sassages, I think you'd find beef come nearly as cheap as buttons.' 'Buttons, sir, says she. 'Buttons, ma'am,' says the little old gentleman, unfolding a bit of paper, and shewin' twenty or thirty halves o' buttons. 'Nice seasonin' for sassages, in trousers' buttons, ma'am.' 'The're my husband's buttons,' says the widder, beginnin' to faint. 'What?' screams the little old gen'lm'n, turnin' very pale. 'I see it all,' says the widder; 'in a fit of temporary insanity he rashly converted his-self into sassages!' 'And so he had, sir,' said Mr. Weller, looking steadily into Mr. Pickwick's horror-stricken countenance, "or else he'd been draw'd into the ingine, but, however that might ha'been, the little old gen'lm'n, who had been remarkably partial to sassages all his life, rushed out o' the shop in a wild state, and was never heard on afterwards."—*The Pickwick Paper.*

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